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BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

Nov. 29, 1909

LABOR BULLETIN No. 69

**QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE
ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES**

SEPTEMBER 30, 1909



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MASSACHUSETTS

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Trade Union Statistics, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and in the Bradford-Durfee Textile School Building, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

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SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the general court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

For a list of the publications of the Bureau see pages 3 and 4 of this cover.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS
BY FRANK S. DROWN AND ROSWELL F. PHELPS.

VOL. XIV, No. 8.

November, 1909.

WHOLE No. 69.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOY- MENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

General Summary.

In this article the Bureau presents statistics of employment of organized¹ labor in Massachusetts at the end of the third quarter, 1909, the information being given as of the date, September 30. Comparative returns in summary form for the end of the preceding quarter (June 30) and for the end of the corresponding quarter in 1908 (September 30) are likewise presented. An increase of 17 reports over the number received at the end of the preceding quarter will be noted. The returns now represent about 60 per cent of the total member-

ship and somewhat over 60 per cent of the total number of the local labor organizations in the Commonwealth. The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the gathering of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members idle and the corresponding percentages. For the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for September 30 in 1908 and 1909, the data for these respective dates are printed in fullface type in this table.

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Labor Organizations Reporting and Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle at End of Quarters Specified.*

QUARTER ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.90
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.41
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.62
December 31, 1908,	770	102,941	14,345	13.94
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.42
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.36
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.80

On September 30, 1909, out of an aggregate membership of 113,464, representing 797 unions, 5,451 members, or 4.80 per cent, were reported idle. The comparison of the percentage of idle-

ness on September 30, 1909, with the percentages for previous quarters shows that there has been a return to more normal conditions than have prevailed during any quarter since the industrial

¹ There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

depression in 1907, and that there has been a decrease in the amount of unemployment of 1.56 per cent as compared with the returns for June 30, 1909, and of 5.82 per cent as compared with the returns for September 30, 1908.

The principal cause of idleness on September 30, 1909, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage of idleness for this cause is customarily considered a sufficient index of industrial prosperity or depression. For this reason attention is called to the fact that the fluctuation in the percentage of idleness for this cause corresponds very closely to the fluctuations in the corresponding percentages of idleness for all causes, and the conclusion may therefore be fairly drawn that the more favorable state of employment has been due, primarily, to the increased demand for labor. While there have been but comparatively slight fluctuations in the percentages of idleness on account of unfavorable weather, strikes or lockouts, disability, and other causes, the percentage idle on account of *lack of work or material* was 3.41 per cent on September 30, 1909, as compared with 4.64 per cent on June 30 and with 8.75 per cent on September 30, 1908. Of the 797 unions reporting, 616, principally the smaller unions, reported no members idle whatever on account of lack of work or material, and with the exception of several occupations to be commented upon later, the percentages idle for this cause were comparatively small as compared with corresponding percentages for earlier quarters.

The next important cause of idleness was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age), the percentage being 1.06 per cent on September 30, 1909, as compared with 1.13 per cent on June 30, 1909, and 1.17 per cent on September 30, 1908. It will be observed that there were but

slight fluctuations in the percentages of idleness for this cause.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* was somewhat smaller than on June 30, 1909, and very appreciably smaller than on September 30, 1908, the respective percentages being 0.15, 0.32, and 0.46. As the period for establishing new conditions of employment in the organized industries is largely confined to the months of April, May, and June, it is to be expected that the number reported idle for this cause would be less on September 30 than on June 30 of the present year. The considerable excess in the number on September 30, 1908, over September 30, 1909, is due to the fact that on the earlier date several large strikes were in operation. In considering the percentages idle for this cause, the reader should bear in mind that the number idle includes not only those who were idle as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those out of work as result of a prior strike, who had not yet secured employment, although the strike may have been formally discontinued.

The percentage idle on account of *unfavorable weather* is necessarily determined by the conditions existing on the day for which the returns are submitted. Furthermore the influence of weather conditions is largely confined to building trades. On June 30 and September 30, 1909, the weather was generally fair throughout New England, consequently but few were idle on these dates on account of unfavorable weather.

The percentage idle on account of *other causes* was 0.11 per cent on September 30, 1909, as compared with 0.25 per cent on June 30, 1909, and 0.24 per cent on September 30, 1908. In contrast with the returns received on June 30, 1909, but few members were reported as on vacations, which fact largely accounts for the decrease noted.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Causes. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

CAUSES OF IDLENESS.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1908		JUNE 30, 1909		SEPTEMBER 30, 1909	
	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle
Lack of work or material,	7,349	8.75	4,913	4.64	3,873	3.41
Unfavorable weather,	1	1	25	0.02	85	0.07
Strikes or lockouts,	389	0.46	344	0.32	173	0.15
Disability,	978	1.17	1,195	1.13	1,199	1.06
Other causes, ²	202	0.24	259	0.25	121	0.11
Totals,	8,918	10.62	6,736	6.36	5,451	4.80

¹ Included under "Other causes" for this quarter.² Including temporary shut downs for repairs, vacations, stock taking, etc.

The following table shows for the end of the third quarter, 1909, the number of unions making complete returns of employment and membership, the aggregate membership reported and the number and percentages of membership idle in each of the 16 cities from which reports were received for over 10 unions having an aggregate membership of over 1,000, and in 97 other cities and towns.

TABLE III. — *Membership and Number of Members and Percentage Idle: By Localities, September 30, 1909.*

LOCALITIES.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Boston,	159	41,536	1,714	4.13
Brockton,	33	10,585	682	6.44
Cambridge,	11	1,174	37	3.15
Fall River,	21	2,695	198	7.35
Fitchburg,	17	1,023	27	2.64
Haverhill,	22	5,785	257	4.44
Holyoke,	19	1,313	19	1.45
Lawrence,	29	3,096	95	3.07
Lowell,	20	2,599	286	11.00
Lynn,	43	8,225	616	7.49
New Bedford,	23	4,073	321	7.88
Quincy,	15	2,135	50	2.34
Salem,	17	1,664	208	12.50
Springfield,	31	3,156	84	2.66
Taunton,	19	1,049	25	2.38
Worcester,	40	3,242	96	2.96
Other cities and towns (97),	278	20,114	736	3.66
Totals (113 cities and towns),	797	113,464	5,451	4.80

Of the 797 unions reporting at the end of September, 1909, 519, having a total membership of 93,350 (or 82.27 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 16 cities specified, and 278 unions, having a membership of 20,114 (or 17.73 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in 97 other cities and towns of the State. The percentage of idleness in Salem, Lowell, New Bedford, Lynn, Fall River, and Brockton exceeded the corresponding

percentage (4.80) for the State as a whole, Salem showing the largest percentage idle, namely, 12.50, and Lowell showing the next largest percentage idle, namely, 11. In Salem the large percentage of idleness is to be accounted for by the very unsettled local conditions in the boot and shoe industry, while in Lowell, unfavorable conditions affecting principally leather workers were responsible for the high percentage of unemployment in that city. In the 10 other

cities specified the percentages of idleness were less than that for the State as a whole, Holyoke showing the smallest percentage idle, namely, 1.45 per cent, followed in this respect by Quincy (2.34), Taunton (2.38), Fitchburg (2.64), Springfield (2.66), and Worcester (2.96). Lawrence and Cambridge also showed small percentages idle, namely, 3.07 per cent and 3.15 per cent, respectively. In Boston and Haverhill the percentages were somewhat smaller than for the State as a whole, the percentages being 4.13 and 4.44, respectively.

In Labor Bulletin No. 66, in which were published the returns for the quarter ending June 30, 1909, a table was presented for the first time showing comparatively, for certain quarters specified, the membership and percentage of membership idle in certain leading cities. A similar table for the quarters ending September 30, 1908, June 30, 1909, and September 30, 1909, is likewise presented in this instance, inasmuch as the returns from each of the cities specified seemed to be sufficiently large to justify a comparison of this nature. (See Table IV.) The comparison shows that in all of the cities specified, with the ex-

ception of Fall River, Lowell, Quincy, Salem, and Springfield, there has been a decrease in the percentage of idleness for the quarter ending September 30, 1909, as compared with the percentage on June 30, 1909. In each of these cases, except Lowell, the increase was but slight, while in the case of Lowell the increase amounted to nearly four per cent, which was due largely to the unemployment of leather workers already referred to. The more noteworthy decreases in idleness were in Boston, Haverhill, Lawrence, New Bedford, and Taunton. In New Bedford, particularly, there was a decrease of unemployment from 14.17 per cent on June 30, 1909, to 7.88 per cent on September 30, 1909, due largely to a return to work of a considerable number of the members of two large textile unions who, on June 30, 1909, had been reported idle. In Boston the decrease amounted to 2.72 per cent, as compared with June 30, 1909, and 6.17 per cent, as compared with September 30, 1908, the respective percentages for these three quarters being 4.13, 6.85, and 10.30. Thus the improvement in Boston has been rather better than the improvement for the State as a whole.

TABLE IV. — *Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Localities. Comparative Statement for Quarters Specified.*

LOCALITIES.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1908		JUNE 30, 1909		SEPTEMBER 30, 1909	
	Member- ship of Unions Reporting	Percent- ages of Member- ship Idle	Member- ship of Unions Reporting	Percent- ages of Member- ship Idle	Member- ship of Unions Reporting	Percent- ages of Member- ship Idle
Boston,	30,988	10.30	39,592	6.85	41,536	4.13
Brockton,	6,107	11.43	9,079	7.62	10,585	6.44
Cambridge,	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1,174	3.15
Fall River,	5,890	12.68	3,883	6.44	2,695	7.35
Fitchburg,	1 -	1 -	1,040	4.42	1,023	2.64
Haverhill,	2,040	3.14	2,611	6.47	5,785	4.44
Holyoke,	1 -	1 -	1,110	2.61	1,313	1.45
Lawrence,	3,008	14.56	2,310	5.54	3,096	3.07
Lowell,	1,258	10.02	1,517	7.12	2,599	11.00
Lynn,	6,293	5.31	8,867	8.06	8,225	7.49
New Bedford,	1,874	13.18	4,043	14.17	4,073	7.88
Quincy,	1,896	2.53	1,698	1.53	2,135	2.34
Salem,	1 -	1 -	1,666	11.40	1,664	12.50
Springfield,	2,870	3.03	3,470	2.33	3,156	2.66
Taunton,	1,214	5.11	1,165	4.98	1,049	2.38
Worcester,	2,897	8.35	2,965	3.71	3,242	2.96
Other cities and towns,	17,634	14.93	20,928	4.05	20,114	3.66
Totals,	83,969	10.62	105,944	6.36	113,464	4.80

¹ Returns not sufficiently large to justify comparison by quarters.

In Table V is shown comparatively by industries the state of employment on September 30, 1909, June 30, 1909, and September 30, 1908. In all of the leading trades represented, with the exception of the manufacture of liquors and tobacco (cigar making), and teaming, the percentage of idleness was less than that observed on June 30, 1909. Similarly a comparison by industries of the returns for September 30, 1909, with those for September 30 of the previous year shows a fairly general improvement in the state of employment on the later date.

In the *building trades*, which comprises 20.10 per cent of the total membership reported on September 30, 1909, the percentage of idleness was 3.09, as compared with 4.98 on June 30, 1909, and 9.34 per cent on September 30, 1908. The improvement in the conditions of employment in this branch of industry was even greater than the corresponding improvement in all trades taken in the aggregate. There was a decided decrease in the unemployment of unskilled building and street laborers, the percentage being 2.58 on September 30, 1909, as compared with 20.25 per cent on June 30, 1909, and 17.75 per cent on September 30, 1908. In the stone working trades a decrease in the percentage of idleness is to be observed, the percentage on September 30 being 2.59 as compared with 6.32 per cent on June 30, 1909.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 21.67 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentage of idleness was 7.12 for September 30, 1909, as compared with 7.99 per cent on June 30, 1909 and 17.14 per cent on September 30, 1908, indicating an improvement over each of the other two quarters compared.

In *transportation* (comprising 17.90 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages of idleness for the three quarters were respectively 2.87, 3.73, and 4.75, indicating a somewhat more favorable state of employment at the end of each quarter as compared with the previous quarter. A

similar statement holds true of transportation on railroads. In the case of teaming, the percentage of idleness on September 30, last, was 7.41 as compared with 2.28 per cent on June 30 and 9.43 per cent on September 30, 1908. In freight handling there was a decrease in the percentage idle, the percentage being 2.55 on September 30 as compared with 10.04 on June 30 and 11.50 on September 30, 1908.

In the *textile* industry there was some improvement in the condition of employment in the industry as a whole, the percentage of idleness being 5.12 on September 30, 1909, as compared with 6.94 on June 30, 1909, and 15.52 on September 30, 1908.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* conditions appear to have improved somewhat over the previous quarter and to have improved greatly as compared with the quarter ending September 30, 1908, the respective percentages being 3.51, 7.63, and 16.03.

The percentage of idleness for *garment workers* was 1.23 on September 30, 1909, as compared with 10.28 on June 30, 1909. This improved condition of employment is to be contrasted with that of September 30, 1908, when very unfavorable reports were received from nearly all of the garment workers' unions, the percentage of idleness having been 23.04.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigar makers) the percentage of idleness on September 30, 1909, was 5.50, as compared with 0.79 per cent on June 30, 1909. Conditions in this industry, while not normal at the present time, are better than a year ago when the percentage of idleness was 10.41.

In *printing and publishing* the percentage of idleness was somewhat less than on June 30, 1909, the percentages for the respective quarters being 3.95 and 4.91. A quite favorable comparison also can be made with the percentage of 7.87 on September 30, 1908.

The employment of *stationary engineers* has fallen off slightly, the percentages for September 30 and June 30 being respectively 3.61 and 2.68.

Under *theatres and music* a decided decrease in the percentage of unemployment on September 30 as compared with June 30 may be noted, the respective percentages being 10.23 and 29.23. This increase is to be attributed to the opening of theatres and other places of amusement following the slack summer season.

Table VI presents in fuller detail returns received at the end of September,

1909, showing the number of unions making complete returns, the membership reported, and the number and percentage idle in the several industries classified by occupations. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular industries for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported.

TABLE V. — *Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Industries. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1908		JUNE 30, 1909		SEPTEMBER 30, 1909	
	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Member-ship Idle	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Member-ship Idle	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Member-ship Idle
Building and Stone Working.	19,744	9.16	23,081	6.22	27,297	3.01
Building trades,	14,848	9.34	18,605	4.98	22,809	3.09
Stone working trades,	3,099	3.29	2,846	6.32	2,746	2.59
Unskilled building and street labor,	1,797	17.75	1,630	20.25	1,742	2.58
Clothing.	15,803	17.68	25,487	8.12	26,837	6.63
Boots and shoes,	13,882	17.14	22,902	7.99	24,591	7.12
Garments,	1,749	23.04	2,257	10.28	1,946	1.23
Hats, caps, and furs,	20	40.00	90	0.00	244	2.05
Laundry,	152	2.63	238	2.52	56	—
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	4,886	9.21	5,655	2.90	5,575	7.48
Food products,	360	2.50	550	4.73	642	8.72
Liquors,	1,674	8.60	1,706	6.51	2,044	9.88
Tobacco,	2,852	10.41	3,399	0.79	2,889	5.50
Leather and Rubber Goods.	270	1.48	195	15.90	854	24.24
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	4,803	15.09	6,054	7.71	6,467	4.25
Iron and steel manufacture,	4,293	16.03	5,259	7.63	6,043	3.51
Miscellaneous metal trades,	367	8.45	715	6.99	168	6.55
Shipbuilding,	143	4.20	80	20.00	256	20.31
Printing and Allied Trades.	3,270	12.57	4,114	5.57	4,187	4.37
Printing and publishing,	2,503	7.87	3,420	4.91	3,493	3.95
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	253	64.03	247	23.89	239	16.32
Stereotyping, electrotyping, photo-engraving, etc.,	514	10.12	447	0.45	455	1.32
Public Employment.	3,591	6.82	3,282	1.71	3,017	1.49
Restaurant and Retail Trade.	2,045	5.87	2,471	10.85	5,516	8.65
Hotels and restaurants,	1,213	8.00	1,519	14.88	3,949	11.24
Retail trade,	832	2.76	952	4.41	1,567	2.11
Textiles.	7,222	15.52	7,121	6.94	6,368	5.12
Cotton goods,	6,340	15.63	6,685	7.15	5,339	5.77
Woolen goods,	874	14.87	151	0.00	768	0.91
Other textiles,	8	—	285	5.61	261	4.21
Transportation.	15,233	4.75	19,447	3.73	20,309	2.87
Railroads,	10,433	2.36	12,791	2.02	13,650	1.74
Teaming,	1,644	9.43	1,494	2.28	2,901	7.41
Navigation,	295	30.51	1,907	9.70	913	8.00
Freight handling,	1,965	11.50	2,391	10.04	2,036	2.55
Telegraphs and telephones,	896	0.67	864	1.04	809	0.62
Woodworking and Furniture.	1,759	9.38	1,874	5.71	1,683	3.57
Miscellaneous.	5,343	6.59	7,163	9.62	5,354	5.19
Barbering,	1,763	3.40	2,005	1.70	1,779	1.91
Glass and glassware,	117	10.26	110	1.82	107	1.87
Paper and paper goods,	139	87.77	40	2.50	118	3.39
Stationary enginemn,	2,349	5.07	3,058	2.68	1,581	3.61
Theatres and music,	975	4.00	1,950	29.23	1,769	10.23
Totals,	83,969	10.62	105,944	6.36	113,464	4.80

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, September 30, 1909: By Industries and Occupations.*

INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1909	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Building and Stone Working.	273	27,297	821	3.01
<i>Building Trades.</i>	235	22,809	705	3.09
Bricklayers,	39	4,204	258	6.14
Carpenters,	101	11,060	212	1.92
Electrical workers,	9	780	1	0.13
Engineers (hoisting and portable),	4	244	1	0.41
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal),	7	492	80	16.26
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	36	3,058	99	3.24
Plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters,	21	1,439	19	1.32
Roofers,	4	55	1	1.82
Sheet metal workers,	7	595	1	0.17
Others,	7	882	33	3.74
<i>Stone Working Trades.</i>	26	2,746	71	2.59
Granite cutters,	12	1,708	20	1.17
Paving cutters,	4	168	5	2.98
Quarry workers,	5	483	7	1.45
Others,	5	387	39	10.08
<i>Unskilled Building and Street Labor.</i>	12	1,742	45	2.58
Hod carriers and building laborers,	12	1,742	45	2.58
Clothing.	82	26,837	1,780	6.63
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	64	24,591	1,751	7.12
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	17	4,783	238	4.98
Cutters,	9	3,529	390	11.05
Edgemakers,	4	1,388	84	6.05
Lasters,	7	2,527	110	4.35
Stitchers,	7	3,916	313	7.99
Treers, dressers, and packers,	5	1,956	257	13.14
Turn workmen,	4	2,197	179	8.15
Others,	11	4,295	180	4.19
<i>Garments.</i>	13	1,946	24	1.23
Garment workers,	7	1,576	—	—
Tailors and dressmakers,	6	370	24	6.49
<i>Hats, Caps, and Furs.</i>	3	244	5	2.05
Employees,	3	244	5	2.05
<i>Laundry.</i>	2	66	—	—
Laundry workers and laundry wagon drivers,	2	56	—	—
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	31	5,575	417	7.48
<i>Food Products.</i>	10	642	66	8.72
Bakers and confectioners,	8	525	56	10.67
Others,	2	117	—	—
<i>Liquors.</i>	11	2,044	202	9.88
Brewery workers,	8	1,342	131	9.76
Bottlers and drivers,	3	702	71	10.11
<i>Tobacco.</i>	10	2,889	159	5.50
Cigar makers,	10	2,889	159	5.50
Leather and Rubber Goods.	6	854	207	24.24
Leather workers,	4	775	200	25.81
Rubber workers,	2	79	7	8.86
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	75	6,467	275	4.25
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>	67	6,043	212	3.51
Blacksmiths and horseshoers,	15	737	24	3.26
Boiler makers and helpers,	7	630	46	7.30
Cutting die and cutter makers,	1	25	1	4.00
Iron and brass molders,	18	1,722	56	3.25
Machinists,	17	2,394	57	2.38
Pattern makers,	3	283	20	7.07
Others,	6	252	8	3.17
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>	5	168	11	6.55
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers,	5	168	11	6.55
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	3	256	52	20.31
Employees,	3	256	52	20.31
Printing and Allied Trades.	37	4,187	183	4.37
<i>Printing and Publishing.</i>	27	3,493	138	3.95
Compositors,	15	2,041	89	4.36
Printing pressmen,	11	1,341	45	3.36
Others,	1	111	4	3.60
<i>Bookbinding and Blankbook Making.</i>	3	239	39	16.32
Bookbinders,	3	239	39	16.32
<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Photo-engraving, etc.</i>	7	455	6	1.32
Stereotypers and electrotypers,	4	367	4	1.09
Others,	3	88	2	2.27

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, September 30, 1909: By Industries and Occupations — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1909	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Public Employment.	21	3,017	45	1.49
Municipal employees,	20	2,917	45	1.54
Others,	1	100	—	—
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	38	5,516	477	8.65
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>3,949</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>11.24</i>
Bartenders,	17	3,029	413	13.63
Cooks and waiters,	4	920	31	3.37
<i>Retail Trade.</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,567</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>2.11</i>
Retail clerks,	15	1,082	27	2.50
Others,	2	485	6	1.24
Textiles.	32	6,368	326	5.12
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>5,339</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>5.77</i>
Loomfixers,	7	1,644	25	1.52
Mule spinners,	7	1,570	243	15.48
Others,	12	2,125	40	1.88
<i>Woolen Goods.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>768</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.91</i>
Employees,	4	768	7	0.91
<i>Other Textiles.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>4.21</i>
Employees,	2	261	11	4.21
Transportation.	115	20,309	582	2.87
<i>Railroads.</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>13,650</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>1.74</i>
Car workers,	9	649	4	0.62
Clerks, railway	8	317	—	—
Conductors,	6	894	14	1.57
Locomotive engineers,	6	1,238	34	2.75
Locomotive firemen and enginemn,	6	1,232	28	2.27
Machinists, railroad	2	550	9	1.64
Maintenance of way employees,	6	766	6	0.78
Station agents and employees,	4	397	2	0.50
Trainmen, railroad	14	3,047	43	1.41
Street and electric railway employees,	14	3,441	89	2.59
Others,	7	1,119	8	0.71
<i>Teaming.</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2,901</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>7.41</i>
Teamsters,	16	2,601	214	8.23
Others,	2	300	1	0.33
<i>Navigation.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>8.00</i>
Employees,	4	913	73	8.00
<i>Freight Handling.</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2,036</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>2.55</i>
Freight handlers and clerks,	4	932	38	4.08
Others,	2	1,104	14	1.27
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones.</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0.62</i>
Telegraphers, railroad	5	809	5	0.62
Woodworking and Furniture.	15	1,683	60	3.57
<i>Planing-mill Products.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.31</i>
Shop and mill hands,	3	639	2	0.31
<i>Cooperage.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4.78</i>
Coopers,	4	272	13	4.78
<i>Woodworking, Carving, and Furniture.</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>5.83</i>
Piano and organ workers,	4	531	4	0.75
Others,	4	241	41	17.01
Miscellaneous.	72	5,354	278	5.19
<i>Barbering.</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,779</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>1.91</i>
Barbers,	20	1,779	34	1.91
<i>Glass and Glassware.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1.87</i>
Employees,	2	107	2	1.87
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3.39</i>
Employees,	1	118	4	3.39
<i>Stationary Enginemn.</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>3.61</i>
Stationary engineers,	16	743	11	1.48
Stationary firemen,	12	838	46	5.49
<i>Theatres and Music.</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>1,769</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>10.23</i>
Musicians,	10	1,273	138	10.84
Theatrical stage employees,	8	298	31	10.40
Others,	3	198	12	6.06
Totals,	797	113,464	5,451	4.80



B. P. L. Bindery.
SEP 28 1911

